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(pp. 446-462) : JAS. WARD. — Shows the continuity between perceptual and conceptual knowledge, with especial reference in this article to the case of spatial order. *Discussion: What Does Bergson Mean by Pure Perception?*: J. HARWARD. *Critical Notice*. C. A. Strong, *The Origin of Consciousness*: L. J. RUSSELL. *New Books*. Will Durant, *Philosophy and the Social Problem*: F. C. S. SCHILLER. R. B. Perry, *The Present Conflict of Ideals*: C. T. H. WALKER. *The Philosophy of Mr. Bertrand Russell, edited by P. E. B. Jourdain*: C. D. BROAD. Sir Henry Jones, *The Principles of Citizenship*: C. C. J. W. John Watson, *The State in Peace and War*: C. C. J. W. Florian Znaniecki, *Cultural Reality*: F. C. S. SCHILLER. Stewart A. McDowall, *Evolution and the Doctrine of the Trinity*: G. G. S. G. Hefelblower, *The Relation of John Locke to English Deism*: J. G. F. C. Constable, *Myself and Dreams*. *Philosophical Periodicals*. *Note: The Notion of a General Will*: C. D. BROAD.

de Ruggiero, Guido. *La Filosofia Contemporanea*: Tedesca, Francese, Anglo-Americana, Italiana. (Seconda edizione. Riveduta dall'autore). 2 Vols. Bari, Italy: Guis. Laterza & Figli. 1920. Pp. 268, 292. Due volumi, L 15.00.

Trabue, M. R., and Stockbridge, Frank Parker. *Measure your Mind: The Mentimeter and How to Use It*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1920. Pp. 349. \$3.00.

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NOTES AND NEWS

A MEETING of the Aristotelian Society was held March 8, 1920, Professor Wildon Carr in the chair. Mr. Morris Ginsberg read a paper on "Is There a General Will?" The term, general will, has been used in varying meanings, of which the following are the more important. The general will comes into being: (1) When every member of a group has a sentiment of regard for the group as a whole and identifies his good with the good of the whole group. (2) When a decision is arrived at by a real integration of differences and not by a mere blending of individual wishes. (3) It is recognized that society as a whole and the social good can only be common contents of consciousness in the very highest stages of civilization, but it is claimed that there are in society other common contents of a certain permanence and continuity, with the result that when confronted with the same situation, members of a society experience the same inner reaction. (4) There is the view of Wundt

based on an analysis of the mutual implications of presentation and will and leading to a theory of a series of will-unities of varied complexity. (5) There is the doctrine of a "real" will worked out by Professor Bosanquet and other idealists.

All these views, in varying degrees, involve a confusion between the act of willing which must always be individual and object of will which may be common. Professor Bosanquet's view in particular is based upon a hypostatization of contents and a tendency to deny the reality of acts of experience. Generally in so far as the psychological forces operative in society are general, they are not will, and in so far as there is present self-conscious volition, it is not general. The state and other associations exhibit a kind of unity, but this unity is a relation based on community of ideals and purposes and must not be spoken of as a person or will. For the purpose of social theory what is required is not a common self but a common good. The latter is an ideal and not an existent and must not be identified with a general will.

THE Western Philosophical Association held its twentieth annual meeting at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., on April 16 and 17, 1920. We give below a list of the papers read.

Friday, April 16

- "What It Means to Be a Living Thing," E. D. Starbuck.
- "The Logical Status of Elementary and Reflective Judgments," R. C. Lodge.
- "Some Lingering Misconceptions of Instrumentalism," A. W. Moore.
- "A Sociological Theory of Knowledge," E. L. Schaub.
- "The Chief Assumptions of Democracy," R. W. Sellars.
- "The Ethical Import of Nationalism," E. L. Hinman.
- "The Concept of State Power," G. H. Sabine.
- "International Punishment," A. P. Brogan.
- "The Attack on the State" (*Presidential address*), Norman Wilde.

April 17

- "A Neglected Aspect of Hume's Theory of Ethics," F. C. Sharp.
- "A Reversal of Perspective in Ethical Theory," H. W. Stuart.
- "Theories of Punitive Justice," E. Faris.
- "The Basis of Human Association," H. W. Wright.
- "Group Participation the Sociological Principle Par Excellence," J. E. Boodin.
- "A New Content Course in Philosophy," G. D. Walcott.

At the request of the New School for Social Research we print the following announcement of the three Fellowships in Social Re-

search which they are offering for the academic year 1920-1921:

"These fellowships carry a stipend of \$2,000 per annum each. Applicants are requested to write letters stating their records, training and experience, and describing as completely as possible their subjects and programs of research. Letters should be accompanied by printed or written evidence of the writer's work and abilities in his field, and such other documents as the writer may think pertinent. Awards will be based on the promise shown of constructive contributions to the methods or subject matter of any social science. The last day for receiving applications is May 1, 1920. Successful applicants are required to be in residence during the period of their tenure. For further information address Horace M. Kallen or Wesley C. Mitchell, The New School for Social Research, 465 West 23d Street, New York City, N. Y."

THE Columbia University Summer Session this year will be from the sixth of July to the thirteenth of August. The following courses will be given in the Department of Philosophy:

Introductory Courses

Principles of Scientific Method: Dr. H. W. Schneider.

Introduction to Philosophy: Dr. S. P. Lamprecht.

Graduate Courses

Naturalism: Professor W. T. Bush.

The Philosophy of Art: Professor W. T. Bush.

Radical, Conservative and Reactionary Tendencies in Present-day
Morals: Professor W. P. Montague.

Present-day Philosophy and the Problem of Evolution: Professor
W. P. Montague.

The Conceptions and Problems of Personal Idealism: Professor H.
A. Youtz, of Oberlin University.

The Ethical Philosophy of John Dewey: Dr. H. W. Schneider.

British Moral and Political Philosophy: Dr. S. P. Lamprecht.

WE learn from *Science* that "Lieutenant Schachne Isaacs, formerly instructor in psychology at the University of Cincinnati, and at present psychologist in the Air Service, Medical Research Laboratory, Mitchell Field, Long Island, has been awarded the fellowship in psychology offered by the Society for American Fellowships in French universities. This enables the holder to do graduate work in the French universities for two years. The purpose of the society

is to develop an appreciation among American scholars of French achievements in science and learning."

THE *Revue Néo-Scholastique de Philosophie* for February, 1920, contains a clear and well-written article on "Le néo-réalisme américain, et sa critique de l'idéalisme," by R. Kremer. The author, who has evidently followed very closely the writings of the American neo-realists, draws the following interesting conclusion from his study:

"Les limites d'un article ne nous permettent pas d'apprécier cette polémique. L'accord sur la thèse du réalisme ne nous empêcherait pas de faire des réserves sur certaines affirmations des nouveaux philosophes américains. Mais les points de contact avec les idées thomistes sont trop évidents pour ne pas avoir frappé les lecteurs de cette *Revue*. Nous nous contenterons de rappeler le chapitre des *Origines de la psychologie contemporaine* du Cardinal Mercier, consacré à la discussion du principe idéaliste. La fécondité de la pensée thomiste si brillamment représentée par le fondateur de l'Institut de Louvain se manifeste une fois de plus dans cette confirmation historique: à travers des phases variées, la pensée contemporaine revient, de très loin et à son insu, à la sagesse ancienne."

We have received the February issue of the *Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie*, edited by Professor Ludwig Stein, with an accompanying letter stating that the periodical is revived with the same motives that prevailed when it was founded in 1887 by Professor Stein. It is the hope of the editor to continue the international character of the periodical which characterized its early issues. In the current number, contributions appear from English, French, Italian and German authors. The English contributions are: "The Development of Berkeley's Theism," by A. C. Armstrong of Wesleyan University, and "The Relation between Collier and Berkeley," by G. A. Johnston of St. Andrews University.